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endurance under adverse and trying weather conditions, of tact and skill in securing results that minutely reveal the home-life of a family of Golden Eagles. The story is simply told and most admirably illustrated, and forms a memorable contribution to the life history of "the King of Birds."—J.A.A.

Whympers 'Egyptian Birds.'—Mr. Whympers's sumptuously printed and beautifully illustrated volume,¹ he tells us, is "for the wayfaring man who, travelling this ancient Egypt, wishes to learn something of the birds he sees." About three-score species are described and illustrated, being selected from the more common and characteristic birds of the lower Nile Valley. On plate 2 some half-dozen different species are depicted in flight, to assist the reader to identify those most frequently seen by shape and pose in flight. The other fifty plates illustrate as many species in color. Each is described briefly in the text, the description being followed by several pages of biographical matter, relating especially to the Egyptian environment. A briefly annotated list of the birds of Egypt, comprising 356 species, follows the general text of this attractive book, which doubtless will prove of much interest and assistance to the ornithologically inclined Egyptian tourist.—J. A. A.

Job's 'The Sport of Bird Study.'—"Of course there's nothing wrong in shooting lawful game in moderation, but it's simply this, that the new way is so much better than the old that we don't care for shooting. Gunners can hunt only in the fall, but our hunting lasts the whole year. Their game, too, is limited to a few kinds, while *we* have every sort that flies." This is the key-note to Mr. Job's latest book, 'The Sport of Bird-Study.'² The first chapter deals with the general subject of 'hunting with a camera,' its advantages as an outdoor sport, available at all seasons of the year, and as an aid and incentive in bird and mammal study. "It destroys no life, yet yields results far superior to those of gun and flesh-pot in our stage of civilization where we need not shoot to eat."

In the present book the author takes us on numberless excursions camera-hunting, recounting his successes, and some failures, in photographing all sorts of birds, usually in the nesting season, so that the pictures show the old birds on their nests, or feeding their young, or the nests with eggs in situ, or young birds at different stages of development. The pictures are

¹ Egyptian | Birds | for the most part seen in the Nile Valley | By | Charles Whympers | London | Adam and Charles Black | 1909 — 8vo, pp. x + 222, with 51 full-page illustrations in color and 13 line drawings in text. Price, 20 s. net.

² The Sport of | Bird-Study | A Book for young or active People | By | Herbert Keightley Job | Author of "Wild Wings" and "Among the 'Water-Fowl.'" | Member of The American Ornithologists' Union, etc. | Profusely illustrated with Photographs from | Life by the Author | [Vignette] New York | The Outing Publishing Company | MCMVIII — 8vo, pp. xvi + 284 + iv, with 130 half-tone illustrations (= 78 full-page plates). This work is also issued in another edition, which has an appendix containing an annotated list of the birds of Litchfield County, Connecticut (216 species). This edition is designated as the "Connecticut Edition." This we have not seen.

excellent, and the narrative is full of interest and instruction for the amateur bird student and the devotee of the camera a-field. The book is divided into fifteen chapters, illustrated with sixty half-tone plates, representing about twice that number of successful 'exposures.' The subjects range from the upland gamebirds, hawks, and owls, and on through the families of birds to the end of the list. The work concludes with a simplified list of the orders and families of birds, only "popular English names" being used for the designation of the groups, and a bird calendar for the year, by seasons and months. Those familiar with Mr. Job's previous works need not to be assured that the present volume is well worth their attention, and that they will find in it much new bird-lore freshly gathered from the fields and woods and entertainingly imparted.—J. A. A.

Verrill on the Birds of San Domingo.¹—In this paper are recorded 112 species, collected by Mr. A. H. Verrill between December 21, 1906, and April 13, 1907. Included in this number are the introduced Guinea Fowl, and a form of Grackle thought by Mr. Verrill to be a distinct species but which appears to be merely the female of *Holotris scapularis*.

Two species in the collection were found to be undescribed, one of which, the resident form of the Grasshopper Sparrow, has already been named by Mr. Hartert. The other is here described for the first time under the name of *Buteo tropicalis*. This supposed species, of which the type is said to be an adult male, appears to be closely related to *B. borealis calurus* and *B. b. umbrinus* but no comparisons are made with either form. The upper surface of the tail is described as rusty-ferruginous, crossed by about eight dusky bands and if this character is constant the species is probably valid.

The Cape May Warbler was found to be abundant and apparently represented by two forms differing somewhat in coloration. The authors state that "as young birds in nestling plumage, as well as females containing eggs ready for the nest were obtained" they "consider it possible to separate the resident bird from the northern form as a local variety or subspecies." The writer has seen the majority of the specimens collected by Mr. Verrill and considers them all typical *Dendroica tigrina*, the highly colored form supposed to represent a resident race being undoubtedly the adult male, while the duller one is the immature male. The "young birds in nestling plumage" are doubtless the females in their first winter plumage. It may be recalled that this species as well as the Myrtle Warbler was long ago recorded as breeding in Jamaica but the record lacks confirmation. It is not probable that an Antillean race of the Cape May Warbler would begin to nest before the middle of March, and the conclusion is inevitable that the evidence as to the existence of such a race is not satisfactory.

In regard to the local distribution of the resident birds the authors write: "The avifauna of San Domingo is remarkable for the number of species

¹ Notes on the Birds of San Domingo, with a List of the Species, including a New Hawk. By A. E. Verrill and A. Hyatt Verrill. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, 1909, pp. 352-366. "Issued, September 21, 1909."